THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND—WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE—SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE—ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1833. NUMBER 65.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets, where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2--tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5--tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18--tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832---tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.--tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn,
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.---tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14---tf. 76 Front street.

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25--tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

CARPETING

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 ply Imperials,
Scotch Ingrain,
Eng. Kidderminster do.
Brussels,
Royal Damask,
5-8 3-4 & 4-4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.

Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton

HEARTH RUGS,

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;
Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.

A. M'FADDEN,
No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.

N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order:

April 9--tf A. M'F.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23--tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.--tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux claret wines.

Best Sperm Candles, warranted pure, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds, bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 8.—2m.

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12---tf J. S. & Co.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—
French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19--6w

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days: during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny,
William Hays,
W. W. Irwin,
Wm. Arthurs,
John D. Davis,
Robt. Watson.
Walter Forward,
Aaron Hart,
Wm. Porter,
James Brown,
Andrew Bayne.
COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS, Professor of Penmanship,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street,* (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P. M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography,* as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c.

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage; his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,
April 5--6t *Professor of Mathematics.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY,
April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN SNYDER,

Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.

April 5—1mo

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19--tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co,

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

Fitz-George—New Novel.

FITZ-GEORGE—a Novel: in 2 vols.

2. Tales of Military Life: by the Author of 'The Subaltern:' in 1 vol.

3. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world. By C. Mac Farlane, new and complete Edition: in 2 vols.

4. Tales and Novels by Maria Edgeworth, volume 3.

5. Progress and Discovery on the more northern Coasts of America: by P. F. Tyther, Esq.; No. 53 Family Library.

6. Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature: by A. W. Schlegel: in 1 vol.

The above New Works are just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 16—4t

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.,* is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin,* who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin.*'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their developement, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.---tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

LAMPS,

Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,
NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;
Suspending do do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel do in setts;
Single Mantel do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church do
Crane-neck, Pulpit do
Students' and Desk do
Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.
With all sizes Lamp Wicks.

A. M'FADDEN.

April 9---tf

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

Notice.

THE Pittsburgh Light Artillery will hold an election for one First Lieutenant, to serve in Place of H. Campbell, resigned, at the house of John B. Bonville, Wood street, on Thursday, the 2d day of May.

By order,
A. McFARLAND.

April 16, 1833.—tE.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the South side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.

April 16---3t

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. XI.--January, 1833.---No. 1.

CONTENTS.---Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.---Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.---List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.---For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batchelder's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.---For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons; For an embrocation; S. Strombon's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's:

Selections.---Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk: Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.

March 19, 1833.

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT —just received and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd, Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.

April 2--9t

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is sold, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. of each day.

Jacob Forsyth
Michael Tiernan
Samuel Smith
Thomas S. Clarke
Samuel Church
James Adams, Jr.
Wm. Stewart, [merch.]
James Kelly
Humphrey Fullerton
Robert S. Cassat
Josiah King
Edward D. Gazzam
George Miltenberger
William Holmes
Cornelius Darragh
George A. Cook
Samuel Pettigrew
William Eichbaum
William Marks
James B. Irwin
William Robinson, Jr.
Samuel Fahnestock
Richard Gray
Joseph Oliver
Thomas Scott
William B. Foster
James S. Craft
Commissioners.

April 5, 1833--ts

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Theatre have ordered a third instalment of $10 each share, to be paid on or before the 25th inst. C. DARRAGH, Treasurer.

April 19.

NEW WORKS.

CONVERSATIONS on Religion, with Lord Byron and others—held in Cephalonia—a short time previous to his Lordship's death: 1 vol.

2. History of Spain and Portugal: vol. 4.

3. The Lady's Medical Guide; being a popular treatise on the Causes, Prevention, and Mode of Treatment of the Diseases to which Females are particularly subject—by the late Richard Reece, M. D.: 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Bookseller and Stationer, No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 26.—3t.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Register and Directory of Pittsburgh and vicinity, including the Northern Liberties, Allegheny town, Kensington, Birmingham, and Lawrenceville—

CONTAINING a list of the Banks, Insurance and Chartered Companies, with the Names of their respective Officers, and all necessary information relative thereto; the Post Office Establishment, Rates of Postage on Letters and Newspapers, with the times of arrival and closing of all Mails received and made up in the City, *in detail;* the times and places of holding the Courts in the state of Pennsylvania; a Table exhibiting a detailed account of all Established Courts to be held in the city during the present year, with the names and residences of all officers belonging thereto; a list of City Officers, their places of business, &c.; names of Professional Gentlemen belonging to the Law, Medical; and Theological Departments, their places of residence, &c.; a summary account of the Western University, Theological, Female, and other Seminaries; and, in short, of all the various Institutions and Societies in the city and vicinity; a detailed account of the City Water Works; names of the President, Directors, &c. of the Turnpike and Bridge Companies; Officers of the Engine and Hose Companies, with the times of their stated Meetings; a summary account, or view, of the Manufacturing Establishments in the city and vicinity, including those for the manufacturing of Rolled Iron, Castings, Steel, Steam Engines, Nails, Farming Utensils, Glass, Cotton, Woollen, Paper, Flour, Salt, Leather, White Lead, Oil, Tobacco, &c.; a Table exhibiting, as nearly as may be, the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending April 1st, 1833; a list of Steam Boats built in the city and vicinity since A. D. 1812, with the amount of Tonnage and Cost; names and location of all Public Buildings, Streets, Alleys, Lanes, and Roads; also, the names, respective occupations, places of business, and residences of all Heads of Families, Firms, and of all doing business in the city and vicinity, in correct Alphabetical Arrangement; with such other Statistical Information as may be likely to prove interesting and useful to the Public. Illustrated by a Copper Plate Engraving of a plan of the city.

As a work of this kind addresses itself so directly to the business part of the Community, the subscriber believes he may rely with confidence upon the liberal patronage of the Public.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR.

CONDITIONS.

The Work shall contain at least 200 duodecimo pages, printed and bound equal in every respect to the latest Philadelphia Directory, and delivered to subscribers as soon as possible after the 1st of May, at one dollar per copy, payable on delivery.

April 16.---3t

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12--2m

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GREENAWALT & COVER, Watch Makers & Jewelers, was dissolved, on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. The Notes, Books, and Accounts, are left with Wm. Greenawalt for collection. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm, will make payment to him without delay.

WM. GREENAWALT,
SAMUEL COVER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened, opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, where he offers for sale Watches, and Watch Trimmings, Jewelry, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware, Silver and Common Spectacles, fine Pen Knives, a few superior Brass Eight Day Clocks, with a general assortment of Goods in his line.

WM. GREENAWALT.

N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, and warranted. April 26, 1833.—3t.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices,* by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833---tf

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, and his friends particularly, that he has disposed of his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, in favor of Messrs. JOHN TUREL & Co. He takes this occasion, as he has retired from business, to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the very general encouragement received by him, and, at the same time, he takes the liberty of earnestly recommending his successors as fully worthy of a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by himself during so many years. They being well prepared to continue the establishment in every respect on as good terms as it has been conducted by himself.

ABRAHAM PYKE.

Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing for several years between the subscribers, under the name of EDWARD CHASSAING, alone, will in future be conducted under the firm of JOHN TUREL & Co., at the well known stand, No. 14 North Howard street, lately occupied by Mr. Abraham Pyke.

JOHN TUREL,
EDWARD CHASSAING.

Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore, as well as country merchants generally, that, having purchased the interest of Mr. Abraham Pyke in his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, as may be seen by his advertisement, above, they will continue the business in every respect as carried on for so many years by their predecessor, and being fully prepared to serve the customers of the old stand, as well as their friends, they respectfully ask a share of public patronage, assuring them that in every instance the utmost pains will be taken to give general satisfaction.

JOHN TUREL & Co.

They have now in store a very general assortment, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold on the most liberal terms:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

50 boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco
22 do second quality do
65 do superior ½ and ¼ Pound Rolls
20 whole and half boxes Ladies' Twist
100 boxes small Lump, 4's 5's 8's 10's and 12's to the pound
160 kegs Small Twist, of various qualities

SNUFFS.

28600 pounds Superior Rappee Snuff
2000 do do Macouba do

Also, a general assortment of various other kinds, in kegs, bladders, and bottles.

This Snuff has been all prepared by Mr. Pyke himself, and in future will always be manufactured after his receipts.

SEGARS.

315000 superior Spanish Segars, yellow and brown, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
88600 super. half Spanish do do do do
250000 second and 3d quality do do do do
500000 American Segars, made with care.

A very general assortment of LEAF TOBACCO will be also kept constantly for sale, to suit purchasers.

NOW IN STORE,

125 seroons superior Havanna and St. Jago TOBACCO
21 bales good flavored St. Domingo do
12 hhds. yellow Kentucky, suitable for wrappers
5 do brown do do do do

Also, 1000 doz. Cut and Dry Tobacco, for smoking. March 22—6w

POETRY.

THE SALEM FAIR.

The Ladies' Fair at Salem, was successful beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. The Salem Gazette says that the sum received, *exceeded* three thousand dollars. We learn from the report of ladies of this city, who visited Salem for the purpose of attending the Fair, that it was surpassingly excellent in all its arrangements—industry, skill, fancy, and ingenuity, were every where conspicuous. It was quite a holiday season—every body looked happy, and every body was happy—at the rich reward bestowed on those "who devised and executed the enterprize." Our Boston friends, who had the happiness to be present, speak in lavish terms of their kind reception, and the unbounded hospitality extended to them by the ladies and gentlemen of Salem, and we rejoice at any circumstance which strengthens the friendly ties that have so long united the good people of that town and the metropolis.—*Boston Transcript.*

A delegation from the ladies at Marblehead occupied one of the numerous tables, and competed honorably with their fair sisters of Salem, in the variety, taste, and beauty of the articles they offered for sale. The attractions of their table are pleasantly recapitulated in the following stanzas, by N. P. Knapp, Esq., of Marblehead.

Come all ye gay bachelors! haste to the fair!
For beauty and fashion will surely be there,
And a treat for the fancy you'll find.
'Tis a fair for the *blind*—but never yet fear—
If not *deaf* to our call, you may all *see* and *hear*
Many things that will just suit your mind.

You will come with your *purses* well filled, to be sure,
For though the tables be *rich*, they belong to the *poor*,
And you remember the maxim, we trow,
To the blind you will open the treasure of light,
By affording instruction—for tho' they've no *sight*,
They can read with their *fingers*, you know.

You'll be dazzled with splendor—bewilder'd with show;
Your eyes and your hearts, too, with rapture will glow,
When you come to encounter the scene.
A bower of the fairies, 'twill certainly seem—
A vision of romance—a mid summer's dream—
Like nothing which is or has been.

There's a grove of fine trees that are moss grown and old,
With birds in the branches all glitt'ring with gold,
And Butterflies flutt'ring around.
There are beautiful Swans on the smooth, glassy lake,
That mirrors their forms, as a circuit they make,
Without either ripple or sound.

Lo, the Peacock is strutting in all his gay pride!
And Chanticleer crowing and slapping his side,
The Guinea fowl stooping and shy.
There are beautiful Dahlias, that rich royal flow'r,
Large clusters of grapes, which are terrible sour,
Though the vine that they grow on's not high.

There's a Dove and a Turtle, but no *turtle doves;*
Yet the bright golden Robins are singing their loves,
As perched on the tree tops they pair.
All the work of the needle and camel's hair brush—
'Tis art—but dame Nature is put to the blush,
Such rivals to find in her Fair.

Yes—come all young gentlemen! come to the fair!
For much pretty handiwork you may buy there—
Meet gifts for the belles by our side.
For a very few dollars—small part of your store,
You may have many fine things—and for a *few more*,
You may purchase a *Beautiful Bride*.

There is one as splendid as you can conceive,
'Tis the lovely, romantic, the lost Genevieve,
So famous in Coleridge's verse.
Or if you prefer a very neat little Quaker,
You have only to pay down the price, and you take her;
She's worthy the weightiest purse.

You will find some *invisibles* beautifully made—
Some chains of rich bead work—the finest of braid,
For those whose affections you seek:
A cushion of lace work, we should not have said it,
As modest and neat as the fair one that made it,
To pillow your lady's cheek.

There are many more fine things, I cannot tell half,
To tickle the fancy, and make you all laugh—
The work of our ladies and girls.
There is much taste and fancy in Salem, I ween;
But we only speak of the things we have seen;
The gift of our City of Pearls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Magazine.

KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.

And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, the head artificers, and cunning workmen in silver and gold, and in wood, and in ivory, and in stone—yea, all who had aided in rearing the temple of the Lord, and he said unto them, "Sit ye down at my table; I have prepared a feast for all my chief workers and cunning artificers. Stretch forth your hands, therefore, and eat, and drink, and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire—is not the skilful artificer deserving of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land and the wine and the oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festal chamber. Then Solomon the King was wroth, and said, "Who and what manner of man art thou?" And the man answered and said, "When men wish to honor me, they call me the Son of the Forge; but when they desire to mock me, they call me blacksmith: and seeing that the toil of working in fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and, in truth, thy servant deserves no better." "But," said Solomon, "why come you thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief of the workmen of the Temple are invited?" Please ye, my Lord, I came rudely," replied the man, "because thy servants obliged me to force my way: but I came not unbidden.—Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were invited to dine with the King of Israel?" Then he who carved the cherubim, said "This fellow is no sculptor." And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold, said, "Neither is he a workman in fine metals." And he who raised the walls, said, "He is not a cutter of stone.' And he who made the roof, cried out, "He is not cunning in cedar wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting pieces of strange timber together."—Then said Solomon, "What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee to be plucked by the beard, scourged with a scourge, and stoned to death with stones?" And when the Son of the Forge heard this, he was in no sort dismayed, but, advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a cup of wine, and, "O King, live forever! The chief men of the workers in wood and gold and stone have said that I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am their superior; before they lived was I created. I am their master, and they are all my servants." And he turned him round, and said to the chief of the carvers in stone, "Who made the tools with which you carve?" And he said, "The blacksmith." And he said to the chief of the masons, "Who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?" And he said, "The blacksmith." And he said to the chief of the workers in wood, "Who made the tools with which you hewed the trees Lebanon, and formed them into the pillars and roof of the Temple?" And he answered, "The blacksmith." Then said he to the artificer in gold and in ivory, "Who makes your instruments, by which you work beautiful things for my lord the King?" And he said, "The blacksmith."—Enough, enough, good fellow" said Solomon: "thou hast proved that I invited thee, and that thou art all men's father in art. Go wash the smut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men; thou art more." So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and blacksmiths have been honored ever since.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE BRITISH EXTERNAL EMPIRE.

East Indies.—The countries subject to the dominion of the East India Company extend over upwards of 1,000,000 of square miles, and contain about 124,000,000 of inhabitants. With the exception of Nepaul, Lahue, the territories of Aimers and Scindia, and the Cabul sovereignty, east of the Indus, the whole of India within the Ganges, containing about 123,000,000 of souls, is under their sway. In the Peninsula beyond the Ganges, they have several provinces south of Rangoon, viz: half the provinces of Martaban, the provinces of Tavoy, Ye, Zenasserim, and the Mergui Isles; also the province of Arracan, Assam, and a few petty adjacent states. The population of these last countries is about 300,000. Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, and Sincapore, at the southern extremity of Malacca, are the Company's most flourishing settlements in that quarter. Penang was once a free port; Sincapore still is so; and the rapidity of its progress, the promiscuous character of its inhabitants, and the great commercial activity which pervades it, are an emphatic reply to the allegation, that the inhabitants of the East require the compelling power of an overgrown monopoly to induce them to trade! In the five years previous to 1828, its population increased 40 per cent., and amounted in that year to 14,885; only a very inconsiderable number being Europeans, the rest Chinese, Malays, and other natives of Indian coasts and surrounding islands.—The jurisdiction of the Company also includes St. Helena, in the Atlantic, where a fortress and garrison are retained; and in the South of China, at Canton, is the Factory which conducts the Tea trade.

We can spare only a short space for observations on points of most pressing interest connected with the management of this mighty empire; but a very few remarks may give our readers an idea of them. It is plain, in the first place, that the part of the East India Company's charter which refers to trade must be thoroughly remodelled. The notion of a monopoly trade, such as that with China still is, cannot, in these days, meet with many defenders. The monopolist is never an economical trader. He is lazy, difficult to be moved; and when he does move, it is very cumbrously. The large ships of the merchant kings are no more to be compared with a clean and smart Liverpool trader, than the lumbering fabric of Leadenhall street, with the well arranged, economical counting house of the enterprizing capitalist. A good free trader is navigated at nearly half their charge; and upon a single voyage to Calcutta, gains about 70 days. Add to all this the expenses of a Canton Factory, together with the needlessly extravagant salaries paid by the Company to its servants, and we shall have no difficulty in accounting for the high price of tea in Great Britain, compared with any other part in the known world. This single article of consumpt has been said to cost upwards of £2,000,000 annually, over and above its retail price, in consequence of the trade being so conducted, or rather bungled; and we are certainly filched at least £1,500,000. But we suffer far more than this actual deficit. Had our prices not been so extravagant, we might have conducted the tea trade of the whole western world; and, assuredly, our ship owners would find it better to assist us in an endeavor to destroy this monopoly, than to clamor in support of a pitiful timber trade with Canada!—Reform is deeply necessary in the trade with Hindostan. Although nominally free, it is not so; nor will it ever be so, whilst the Company is allowed to trade. What we mean by free trade is this: it is a trade whose conditions are regulated by free competition amongst capitalists acting upon the common principles of profit and loss; and it is clear that no such trade can exist, when the market is ever likely to be pounced upon by one large capitalist who cares neither for profit nor loss; who often purchases for no other object than to make a remittance of surplus revenue; and whose acting servants are paid, not by a per centage on their profits, but in proportion to their purchases. We hold that the constant interference of these monopolists with the Indian markets is almost the sole reason of the continued inadequacy of the commercial intercourse of Britain with Hindostan; for inadequate, and miserably so, it still is, great though its progress under the free trader, since the last renewal of the charter, has unquestionably been—and it is the surest proof of the accuracy of what we assert, that up to this hour, the company cannot show that it has been a gainer, in circumstances where private capitalits would have realized uncommon fortunes!—But we have yet another to settle with these sovereigns of India; one of higher importance than even the foregoing; a matter still more interesting to the human race—the question as to the nature of their government. The fact is not to be disguised—India groans under a military despotism. Our hold over the natives appears to be, that their fierce masters were harder than we, and oppressed them still more relentlessly—strange security for civilized and Christian Britain to adopt as the sheet anchor of her Indian dominions! No check against bad government; no power to obtain justice upon the provincial oppression; no opportunity of advancement, either commercially or morally, have we yet granted to the prostrate Hindoos. The Moslems, indeed, planted a conqueror's foot upon their necks; but, like the Romans of old, and the Russians in modern times, they dispersed themselves amongst the conquered, took part in their concerns, and communicated their own superior civilization. Our merchant kings tremble at the bare name of civilization. Their wise men have talked even of a prohibition of Christianity. They only vouchsafe to India collectors of a worse than tithe tax, and quarter upon her "spots of greenery" hordes of avaricious adventurers, actuated but by two moving principles—the determination to extract money, and the desire to return home.—The time for correction is at hand; and shall the destinies of South Eastern Asia tremble in the balance? shall we weigh ignoble fears, and corrupt desires, against the fates of those countless millions? Shall we refuse to India a population of industrious colonists, who would accept her as their home, and under whom liberty and civilization would assuredly grow? By such men would the Hindoo be taken up on the one hand, and accustomed to the securities of Europe; and on the other, an effective responsibility of some sort would be infallibly attached to every official within the broad Peninsula. The seeds of freedom would thus be sown, and the tree of goodly shadow would, in due course, arise. In that land, we can never look for a New England; its character and the proportions of its population forbid; but it may be a new country of peace, a new refuge for humanity, a new field for the unfettered exercise of human ingenuity, the spread of human happiness, and the exercise of the mind's best powers.

Mechanical Skill of the Ancient Egyptians.—A paper was read on the 11th of last month, at the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Jomard, which shows from the hieroglyphic remains, found in the Egyptian monuments, that most of the principal mechanical instruments with which we are now acquainted were known to them. In a picture, found in the palace of Carnac, are seen a vessel fixed by means of anchors, and a capstan in connection with it; it is also seen from it that the ancients were acquainted with the vice. It appears to be by means of inclined planes and capstans that they raised the immense blocks of stone, of which their great monuments are composed. M. Jomard also proved that they knew the use of the pully.

Office of the Colonization Society,
Washington, April 17, 1833.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

"*Resolved,* That it be announced as the purpose of this Board to send two expeditions with emigrants to Liberia annually, from New Orleans. The one to sail on the first of May, and the other on the first of November, and that, for the ability to do this, the Board rely upon means to be supplied by their friends and the auxiliary Societies in the western and south western States.

Resolved, That public notice be given, that it is expected an expedition will sail from Virginia with emigrants for the Colony in July next, and that such free persons of color from that State as may desire a passage, be requested to make early application to John McPhail, Esq., of Norfolk, to the State Colonization Society at Richmond, or to the Sec [illegible] the Parent Society, at Washington."

From a Correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	North of Potomac and Ohio.		South of Potomac and Ohio.	
	1790.			
White	2,155,835		1,016,629	
Slaves	147,293	186,344	550,604	571,019
Free col.	39,051		20,415	
Total,	2,342,179		1,587,648	
	1800.			
White	2,877,643		1,426,846	
Slaves	150,978	226,771	742,063	774,667
Free col.	75,799		32,604	
Total,	3,104,414		2,201,513	
	1810.			
White	3,977,023		1,884,981	
Slaves	151,595	279,995	1,039,769	1,097,815
Free col.	128,400		58,046	
Total,	4,257,018		2,982,796	
	1820.			
White	5,436,737		2,429,832	
Slaves	138,817	295,301	1,399,221	1,476,261
Free col.	156,484		77,040	
Total,	5,732,038		3,906,093	
	1830.			
White	7,349,334		3,188,044	
Slaves	134,945	341,836	1,874,098	1,986,806
Free col.	206,891		112,708	
Total,	7,691,170		5,174,850	

VIRGINIA.

	White.	Slaves.	Free col.
1790, East of Mountains	507,885	291,273	12,703
1830, do. do.	375,940	416,259	40,708
1790, W. of Mountains,	34,230	2,154	63
1830, do. do.	318,505	53,465	6,323

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	White.	Slaves.	Free col.
1790.	140,178	107,094	1,801
1830.	257,878	315,665	7,915

Reading, Pa., April 13.—The Schuylkill Navition Company have been engaged, during the last 12 or 18 months, in making a very important and valuable alteration and improvement in their canal, in the neighborhood of this borough. They have erected three new dams on the Schuylkill, and have constructed a new canal through the low land, south west of this borough, forming an entirely new navigation, for a distance between five and six miles in length; commencing at Rothermel's dam, about five miles above Reading, and emptying into Levan's pool, near the old outlet locks, about three quarters of a mile below it.—The new section will possess the advantages of pool or slackwater navigation throughout their whole length, except in the short canal of about three fourths of a mile, and that part which is formed by the race of Mr. Reese's mill, nearly equal to the river itself, being about fifty feet wide, and between five and six feet deep. There is one lock at each dam, a lock at Reese's mill, and a guard lock, and an outlet lock on the canal at Reading. The Company intend, as we understand, to construct a towing path in the river opposite this borough, extending from the mouth of the canal, in the Union Canal Company's basin to Reese's mill, which will obviate the necessity of encroaching upon wharves and landings, the property of private persons, on the Reading side of the river.

The canal at present in use, running through the borough of Reading, is to be abandoned, and those who have observed the perpetual accidents to which it was subjected, and the inconvenience and delay incident thereto, will not be of opinion that the resolution to abandon it has been adopted hastily, or without abundant cause. It is no exaggeration to say the section from Reading to Rothermel's dam, has created more difficulty, and caused more expense, and that its frequent breakings have done more to inspire distrust in the operations of the canal, than all the accidents upon all the rest of the canal united. The improvement now making will have the effect of rendering the navigation complete. Where it pursues the bed of the river, it is, of course, not liable to any accident from the breaking of the banks, or the escape of the water through crevices at the bottom; and the new canal running through a flat, but little elevated above the level of the stream, and formed by excavation, promises an exemption from similar accidents almost equal to that afforded by the river itself. The improvement has been made under the superintendence and direction of an experienced engineer, Mr. Thomas Duncan, and is expected to be finished in the ensuing month of May.—When completed, the whole line of canal may be regarded as amongst the best in our country, capable of affording, at all times, except when closed by the frost, sure and permanent facilities for the transportation of merchandise from the great commercial metropolis, about an hundred miles into the interior, through one of the most flourishing and populous sections of the State.—*Berks Journal.*

From a correspondent of the National Intelligencer

THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following table shows the number of soldiers furnished to the regular revolutionary army by each state in the union, and by each division of the states: likewise the relative part of its free population which each furnished to the army.—Any one acquainted with the history of the revolution can make his own comments upon "the chivalry" of the respective portions of the union, in those "times which tried men's souls." H. B.

STATES.	Free population in the year 1790.	Regulars furnished to the revolutionary army.	Percentage of the free population furnished to the army.	1 soldier was furnished by a free population of
N. Hampshire	141,000	12,497	8.86	11.28
Massachusetts	475,000	67,907	14,29	6,99
Rhode Island	68,000	5098	7.49	13.33
Connecticut	235,000	31,939	13.59	7.45
Total, N. Eng.	919,000	117,441	12.77	7.82
New York	319,000	17,781	5.56	17.93
New Jersey,	173,000	10,726	6.20	16.12
Pennsylvania	431,000	25,678	5.95	16.78
Delaware	51,000	2,386	4.67	21.37
Tot. mid. states	974,000	56,571	5.88	17.21
Maryland	216,000	13,912	6.44	15.67
Virginia	561,000	26,678	4.75	21,02
North Carolina	393,000	7,263	1.84	54.10
South Carolina	133,000	6,447	4.84	20.62
Georgia	51,000	2,697	5.28	18.81
Total in South. states,	1,354,000	56,997	4.21	23.75
Total of 13 States,	3,247,000	230,909	7.11	14.06

THE REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER.

A material alteration is now making in the Hall of Representatives. The floor is to be raised to a level with the *logea*, behind the Speaker's Chair, and to descend towards the present principal entrance; the Speaker's Chair is to be placed near the main door, thus changing the position of the members, so as to front the galleries, the elevation of which will be reduced by adding to the height of the floor; two doors are to be cut out of the wall surrounding the Chamber, one on each side of the Speaker's Chair, and a new gallery is to be formed behind the columns of the logea. The entrance into this gallery, which, we suppose, will be light and airy, like that in the Senate Chamber, will be through the doors on the south side of the building. The hearing, it is thought, will be greatly assisted by these changes; but the magnificence of the room will, we apprehend, be somewhat marred. By the arrangement now in progress, the capacity of the Hall will be considerably increased, and a much larger number of Representatives can be accommodated. The room is to be heated by flues passing in various directions under the arched floor, from the furnaces in the first story. We suspect, however, that the Speaker will not like his location, as he will be thrown too much in the shade, and subjected to great inconvenience from the want of sufficient light.—*Washington City Chron.*

A letter from Paris, of a recent date, to a gentleman in this city, states that a son of Mr. Fould, a respectable Jew, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.—*Poulson.*

Paper Carpets.—Paper carpets are formed by cutting out and sewing together pieces of linen, cotton, Scotch gauze, canvass, or any similar material, &c., to the size and form required; then stretching the prepared cloth on the floor of a large room, and carefully pasting it round the margins so as to keep it strained right. If cotton be the material, it will require to be previously wetted. When the cloth thus fixed is dry, lay on it two or more coats of strong paper, breaking joint, and finish with colored or hanging paper, according to fancy. Centre or corner pieces, cut out of remnants of papers, which may be bought for a mere trifle, may be laid on the self colored ground, and the whole surrounded by a border; or any other method adopted which may suit the taste or circumstances of the occupier, or accord with the other furniture of the room. When the carpet is thus prepared, and quite dry, it should receive two coats of glue, or size made from the shreds of skins, such as is used by carvers and gilders.—This size should be put on as warm as possible, and care should be taken that no part of the carpet should be left untouched by it, otherwise the varnish to be afterwards laid on will sink into the paper and spoil it. When the size is perfectly dry, the carpet should have one or more coats of boiled oil; and when that is dry, a coat of copal or any other varnish. The varnish is not absolutely essential, as boiled oil has been found to answer very well without it: but where oil only is used, it requires several more coats to be applied, and takes a much longer time to dry. These carpets are portable, and will roll up with about the same ease as oil cloth. They are very durable, are easily cleaned, and if made of well chosen patterns, have a very handsome appearance.—*Encyclopædia of Cottage, &c. Architecture.*

DEMAGOGUE.

From Mr. GASTON'S Address, delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies at Chapel Hill, N. Carolina, in June, 1832.

"Meanly ambitious of public trust, without the virtues to deserve it; intent on personal distinction, and having forgotten the ends for which alone it is worth possessing, the miserable being concentrated all in self, learns to pander to vulgar prejudice, to advocate every popular error, to chime in with every dominant party, to fawn, flatter, and deceive, and become a dangerous demagogue. How wretched is that poor being who hangs on the people's favor! All manliness of principle has been lost in the long course of meanness; he dare not use his temporary popularity for any purpose of public good, in which there may be a hazard of forfeiting it; and the very eminence to which he is exalted, renders but more conspicuous his servility and degradation. However clear the convictions of his judgment, however strong the admonitions of his, as yet, not thoroughly stifled conscience, not these, not the law of God, nor the rule of right, nor the public good, but the caprice of his constituents, must be his only guide; having arisen by artifice, and conscious of no worth to support him, he is in hourly dread of being supplanted in the favor of the deluded multitude by some more cunning deceiver. And snch, sooner or later, is sure to be his fate. At some unlucky moment, when he bears his blushing honors thick upon him, (and well may such honors blush) he is jerked from his elevation by some more dexterous demagogue, and falls unpitied, never to rise again. And can that be the lot of him who has been here trained to love and admire high minded excellence—who has been taught by classical authority to regard with the same fearless and unmoveable indifference the stern countenance of the tyrant, and the wicked ardor of the multitude, and who has yet learned from a yet higher and holier authority, to hold fast on "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are holiest, whatsoever things are pure, to abhor that which is evil and cleave to that which is good?" Believe me, however, this is no fancy picture. The original may be found in the world every day. Nor will it surprise those who have had occasion to see how the vain heart is swollen, and the giddy head turned, how honesty of purpose and manliness of spirit, are perverted by popular applause. It is but the first step that costs. Once yield to the suggestion, that a little deceit or prevarication, a slight sacrifice of principle and independence, a compromise of conscience in matters not absolutely fundamental, may be excused, when the immediate gain is obvious, and the end in view important, and the downward path becomes every day more smooth, until, in its descent, it reaches the very abyss of vulgar, trading, intriguing, electioneering, office hunting politics. If, in this lowest depth, a lower deep can be found, none of us, I am sure, have the curiosity to explore it."

Rhode Island.—After a sharp struggle of a twelve month—during which period an election has been held once in about sixty days—Rhode Island has succeeded in electing a Governor. The choice has fallen upon John Brown Francis—one of the most respectable gentlemen in the State—who is said to have received a majority of four or five hundred over the present incumbent, Governor Arnold, *the* National Republican candidate. Mr. Francis was the candidate of the Jackson party and of the Anti Masons.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Richmond Whig.

The President's Opinions in 1830 *and* 1833—*Mr. Calhoun.*—The speech of Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, on the force bill, well deserves to be read, and we shall speedily afford our readers that gratification. Meantime, the pith and brevity of the following extract, will recommend it to the reader's perusal. Mr. Daniel having quoted from the speech of Mr. Grundy, on Foot's resolution, an unreserved avowal of the doctrine of nullification, proceeded to charge Gen. Jackson with having at the same time approved, in the most explicit manner, the same views. Mr. Daniel proceeds:

"The doctrines advocated by Gov. Hayne, as well as the mode in which they were advocated, had, at that time, met with the approbation of the President, as expressed in direct terms in a letter from him to Governor Hayne. The terms employed were as strong as language can afford.—They were to the effect, that the speech contained an exposition of the true principles of republicanism, and that it should be bound up and placed in his library, along with the works of Thomas Jefferson.

"Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, here rose in his place, and inquired of Mr. Daniel whether he had a personal knowledge of the President's approval of those principles, and of his commendation of Gov. Hayne's speech.

"Before Mr. Daniel could reply,

"Mr. Carson, of North Carolina, rose with much earnestness, and said, I, from my personal knowledge, can declare that such is the fact. The President expressed his approbation of that speech to me, in person.

"Mr. Bell and Mr. Carson having resumed their seats,

"Mr. Daniel proceeded, and said, what he knew of the President's opinions on this subject, was from documents emanating from the President's own pen; from the various statements of gentlemen whose veracity could not be impeached, besides of a host of corroborating circumstances.

"Mr. D. said, that these nullifying doctrines of South Carolina had thus received the sanction and advocacy, not only of the former Senator from S. Carolina, (Gov. Hayne,) but of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy.) They were approved by the President himself, until, in the downward path of his administration, he had thought it fit to abandon every principle which had brought him into power: economy, retrenchment, State rights—all which had formed the watch word of *the party*—all had vanished into thin air. Their substance, at least, was gone, and all that remained of them was a shadow. The very terms had become a bye word—a mockery; and, with the federalists, a reproach."

Nothing, the reader will admit, can be more ample or conclusive than this testimony. In a letter to Gen. Hayne, the President declared his approbation of the sentiments of that gentleman's celebrated speech on Foot's resolution, and repeated it verbally, in the presence of Mr. Carson, denoting the high degree of his admiration, by professing his purpose of having the speech bound and placed, side by side, with the works of Thomas Jefferson.

The New York American, of yesterday, in an article respecting the proceedings of the New York Legislature, says—

"A proposition was made by Mr. Sudam in the Senate, yesterday, which all will approve—that of inquiring, through the Superintendent of Common Schools, whether the abridged Life of Columbus by Washington Irving, should not be introduced as a class book into those schools. The reply of the Superintendent, Mr. *J. A. Dix*—himself a scholar and a man of letters—cannot be doubtful; nor will there be a dissentient voice we presume in the Legislature, against putting into the hands of the children and of the State, a book so full of interest and instruction, written in so pure and beautiful a style, and relating exclusively to America—provided it can be furnished, as we do not doubt it can, at the average price of school books. On every account it is desirable that such books—in preference to abridgments by careless or incompetent hands from European writers, or from those of less gifted writers at home—should become the manuals of youth; for it is from the first books we read that many impressions, irradicable in after life, are derived. From Irving's Columbus, none can be derived that a Christian, a philanthropist, or a freeman, need wish to change."

Soon after we read the abridgment of the Life of Columbus, we ventured to mention it as eminently fit for the use of American schools whether for boys or girls. We are surprised that it was not, long since, adopted for those of New York. It is eligible, not for the interesting and indispensable subject alone, but the particular elegance and purity of the narrative and the convenient size of the volume.—*Nat. Gaz. April* 20.

Allegiance.—The decision of the South Carolina Court of Appeals, adverse to the Nullification theory of exclusive allegiance to the State, is published at length in the Charleston papers. The case, it will be recollected, is that of George Granstein, who made application to the court to be naturalized according to the acts of Congress. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the State of South Carolina, in addition to the customary oath of allegiance of the United States, and Judge Bay dismissed his petition for naturalization. Judge Bay assigned as his reasons, that South Carolina being a sovereign state, has a right, by the law of nations, to prescribe the terms upon which she will admit aliens to citizenship. That she had prescribed the form and affirmed the right before the adoption of the federal constitution, and uniformly acted on them since.

The Court of Appeals reversed this decision unanimously, and decided that the Judge had no right to administer the additional oath. It was also maintained that there is, in fact, no law of the state interfering with the legislation of Congress, and that "from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, South Carolina, true to her principles of fidelity to it, has never attempted to interfere with the naturalization of foreigners." The following sound comments upon this judicial decision are from the Southern Patriot.—*Balt. Amer.*

"Now, the admission that the United States may act *exclusively* in the premises, as relates to Foreigners, gives up the whole question, whether there is such a thing as sovereignty in the Union, and the right to punish for the violation of the duty of Allegiance. None but sovereigns can prescribe an oath creating allegiance in one country, and compelling its abjuration to another. If there is such sovereignty in *the whole*, it must have been taken from sovereignty in the parts, and the states have relinquished the right of creating allegiance on the part of Foreigners, to that political community or body politic called the United States.—The admission creates a direct relation between the United States, or the government of the U. States and Foreigners who take the oath of Allegiance, as prescribed by act of Congress, with all the liabilities of Treason in spite of State sovereignty, the Ægis of which may not cover a Foreigner, but may a native, according to the new doctrine, that each state has a right to declare the extent of the obligations incurred by its citizens under the Constitution, and free from the consequences of its violation."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated Harrisburgh, April 17, 1833.

A very important trial has just terminated in the Circuit here, before Judge Rogers. It is said to have been a new case in Pennsylvania, and the decision settles, probably, a very important principle. The cause was that of John Bolton *vs.* Colder and Wilson, stage proprietors. The facts appear to have been these. The stage from Reading to Harrisburgh, belonging to Colder and Wilson, on its way to the latter place, stopped at Kuhn's Tavern on the 4th of February, 1832, the object of which was to give the horses drink. While standing there, John Bolton passed, in the same direction, in a dearborn wagon. The stage overtook the wagon, about half a mile from the place. Bolton took the left of the road, and approached the bank, as near as was safe for him. The stage proceeded on in its usual speed, and without turning to the right or left—caught the hind wheel of the dearborn, upset it, and broke the thigh of Mr. Bolton, and left him entangled in such a way that he must have perished, had not the passengers, at some distance prevailed on the driver to stop, when they went back and relieved him, by righting the wagon, placing Bolton in it, and one of them driving it to town. Bolton lay some weeks under the doctor's hands—endured great suffering—is yet a cripple, and in all probability will remain so all his days. Bolton brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, against Colder and Wilson for damages—the cause was arbitrated, and an award of 75 or 80 dollars rendered in favor of Bolton, from which he appealed, and removed the cause into the Circuit Court. On Tuesday it was taken up for trial—the testimony was closed yesterday, before dinner—the cause was argued in the afternoon—the jury was charged between 6 and 7 o'clock, and this morning at 9 o'clock, a verdict was rendered, in favor of the plaintiff, for twelve hundred dollars damages, and six cents cost. The damages were laid at $5,000. The counsel for the defendants moved for a new trial, for six several reasons, which they assigned—alleged to be errors in the decisions of the Court—which being refused, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, upon the same ground.

If the decisions in this case be confirmed, (and little doubt exists but they will) they establish regulations, not generally known, but which it is important the public should know. They are these; that a stage has no rights upon a public road, superior to any other vehicle. That in meeting each other, all carriages are bound to keep to the right—but that no carriage is bound to give any part of the road for another to pass it, at a swifter gait—that is, that a wagon, or cart, or dearborn, or gig, or sulkey, is not bound by law to turn aside, to let a swifter vehicle pass, which may happen to overtake it. So that a swifter carriage, if it sees its way clear, may pass a slower one, on either side, but must be responsible for damages—nor can it, by right, force the one before it, to turn out. And a driver is identified in law, as the owner, and the proprietor of a stage is as much responsible for the acts of his driver, connected with the stage, as he would be if he were driving it himself.

I understand, this case will be reported, at large, for the papers.

Counsel for plaintiff—D. Krause and J. A. Fisher—For the defendants, J. B. Weidman and John M. Forster.

The piers of the Columbia Rail Road, across the Schuylkill, between Fairmount and Laurel Hill, are in a state of forwardness, and when completed, will present a beautiful sight. Due regard appears to be had in their construction, to solidity and elegance. The route of the rail road, in this quarter, on each side of the river, is singularly picturesque; and the approach to the city by that means of conveyance, will most favorably impress a traveler from the interior.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Chronometers.—For the purpose of encouraging and improving the manufacture of these useful instruments, the British Government offer annually £500 in premiums for such as shall be found to perform best during a twelve months' trial at the Royal Observatory. From an inspection of the monthly reports, issued from that institution, during the trial recently closed, we find that out of the number sent in (sixty two) the best was declared to be that by Messrs. Molyneux & Sons, No. 1038, which took the first premium—having performed with an accuracy almost incredible—its actual variation from its rate in twelve months being only sixty seven hundredths of a second.

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce, that Morgan A. Heard, who made an outrageous assault upon Mr. Arnold, a member of Congress, from Tennessee, in June last, and who has ever since been confined in the Jail of Washington City, was brought into Court on the 17th inst., and discharged, on his own recognizance in the sum of $500. He is considered insane and was not therefore put upon his trial.

A minute analysis of life at once destroys that splendor which dazzles the imagination, whatsoever grandeur can display, or luxury enjoy, is procured by offices of which the mind shrinks, from the contemplation. All the delicacies of the table may be traced back to the shambles and the dunghills; all magnificence of building was hewn from the quarry, and all the pomp of ornament dug from among the damps and darkness of the mine.

The Canal.—Business upon the Canal has been unusually brisk this season. There have been *one hundred and fifty nine* arrivals and departures at this port since the navigation opened, and *one thousand seven hundred and thirty six dollars and fifteen cents* Tolls received, up to the 24th inst.

A small breach occurred in the Canal at Conemaugh Salt works, on Sunday morning last, which stopped the navigation about 30 hours.—*Blairs. Record.*

In the case *ex parte* TOBIAS WATKINS, the opinion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was delivered by Chief Justice CRANCH, on Saturday last, quashing the three writs of execution against the prisoner, overruling the motion of the Attorney for the United States to commit him, and ordering him to be discharged. We shall endeavor to obtain and lay before our readers a copy of the opinion of the Court which is represented as being very learned and elaborate.—*Nat. Int.*

Frederick Konig, of Eisleben, the inventor of the steam press, died at Oberzell, at Wurtsburgh, in January last.

Sympathy of Motion.—It has been found, that, in a watchmaker's shop, the time pieces or clocks, connected with the same wall or shelf, have such sympathetic effect in keeping time, that they stop those which beat in irregular time; and if any are at rest, set agoing those which beat accurately.—*Gardiner's Music of Nature.*

Illustrations of the Bible.—Martin, whose illustrations of Milton, have won him in the arts, as high a reputation nearly as Milton enjoys as a poet, is engaged upon a regular series of Bible illustrations. With Martin's former sacred pieces, "Belshazzar's Feast," and "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," our citizens are familiar. They rank among the highest efforts of the graphic art. In the regular series upon which the artist is now engaged, he has advanced to Part V. containing "The Daughter of Pharoah finding Moses," and "Moses and the Burning Bush." The Literary Gazette speaks of the latter with the highest admiration.

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia Banks	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½
Bank of Chester co.	do
Montgomery county	do
Germantown	do
Bank of Middletown	do
Northumberland	do
Bank of Reading	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do
Chambersburgh	do
Gettysburgh	do
Carlisle Bank	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do
Doylestown Bank	do
Easton Bank	do
Erie Bank	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do
Lancaster Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do
Lebanon	do
Harrisburgh	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do
Northampton	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do
York Bank	do
New York.	
City Banks	1
Albany B's	1½
Auburn	2
Bank of Buffalo	do
Chenango at Norwich	do
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do
Geneva	do
Bank of Ithica	do
Rochester	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do
Newburgh & branch.	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2
Bk. of Utica & do.	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do
Essex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do
Farmers' Bk. of Troy	do
Catskill	do
Jefferson co. Bank	do
Livingston co. Bank	do
Lockport Bank	do
Madison co. Bank	do
Montgomery co. Bk	do
Onondaga co. Bank	do
Otsego co. Bank	do
Ogdensburgh Bank	do
Ontario Bk. & Bran.	do
Oswego Bank	do
Saratoga co. Bank	do
Tanner's Bk. Catskill	do
Ulster co. Bank	do
Wayne co. Bank	do
Yates co. Bank	do
Maine.	
Augusta Bank	2
Bangor Com. Bank	do
Central Bk Hallowell	do
Com. Bank, Bath	do
Maine Bk. Portland	do
Merchants' Bk. do.	do
New Hampshire.	
N Hampshire U. Bk.	2
New Hampshire Bk.	do
Connec. River Bk.	do
Hilsboro' Bank	do
Exeter Bank	do
Bank of Lebanon	do
Stafford Bank, Dover	do
Vermont.	
Bk. of Battleborough	2
Bk. of Burlington	do
Bk. of Middlebury	do
Bk. of Rutland	do
Bank of Windsor	do
Woodstock Bank	do
Massachusetts.	
Agricultural Bank	2
Pittsfield Bank	do
American Bk. Boston	do
Commercial Bank do.	do
Merchants' Bank do	do
Boston Bank	do
Eagle Bank do.	do
N. Eng. Bank, do.	do
Washington Bk. do.	do
Bank of Norfolk	do
Bedford Com. Bank	do
Charlestown Bank	do
Exchange Bk. Salem	do
Commercial Bk. do.	do
Worcester Bank	do
Greenfield Bank	do
Housatonic Bank	do
Lowell Bank	do
Middlesex Bank	do
Phœnix Bank	do
Man. & Mach. Bank	do
Rhode Island.	
Bank of Bristol	2
Com. Bank do.	do
Mt. Hope Bk. do.	do
Bk. of North America	do
Exchange Bank	do
Bank of R. Island	do
Village Bank	do
Warwick Bank	do
Washington Bank	do
Indiana.	
F. & M. Bk. of In.	5
do Br. at Lawrencebrg	do
Connecticut.	
Bridgeport Bank	2
Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Hartford Bank	do
Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Middletown Bank	do
N. Haven City Bk.	do
Mechanics' Bank	do
Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
U. Bank, N. London	do
New Jersey.	
Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
People's Bk. Patterson	do
Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Newark Ins. Com.	do
State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
do Camden	do
do Morristw'n	do
do Newark	do
do N. Bruns.	do
Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	½
Bank of Smyrna	do
Com. Bk. Delaware	do
Wilming. & Brand.	do
Maryland.	
Baltimore City Bks.	par
Frederick co. Bank	½
Bk. of Westminster	do
Hagerstown Bank	do
Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bank of Salisbury	2
District of Columbia.	
Bank of Alexandria	½
Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Bk. of Washington	do
Patriotic Bank do	do
Bank of Metropolis	do
Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Virginia.	
Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Farm Bk. of Va. do.	do
Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
N. W. Bk. of Va.	½
do. Br. at Wellsbrg.	do
North Carolina.	
B'k of C. Fear & Br.	5
State bk. & branches	do
South Carolina.	
Bk. of S. Carolina	3
St. B'k & Branches	do
Planter's & Mec. Bk.	do
State Bk. of S. C.	do
Union Bk. of S. C.	do
Georgia.	
Bank of Augusta	12
Aug. Bank'ng In. Co.	do
Bk. of St. & Branch.	do
Bk. of Dar. & Bran.	do
Ohio.	
Bank of Chillicothe	½
Belmont Bank	do
Mount Pleasant	do
Bank of Marietta	do
F. & M. B'k Steub.	do
Lancaster B'k	do
Farm. Bk. of Cant.	do
West. Re. Bk. War.	do
Frank. Bk. of Col.	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	do
Bank Geauga	1½
Com. Bk. of L. Erie	do
Bank of Zanesville	do
Muskingum B'k	do
Urbana Bkng. Co.	2
Dayton Bank	do
Norwalk Bank	do
Alabama.	
Mobile Bank	10
State B. & branches	do
Louisiana.	
Louisiana Bank	5
New Orleans Bank	do
Louis. State Bank	do
Union Bk. of Louis.	do
N. O. Can. Bnkg. Co.	do
City Bk. of N. O.	do
Mississippi.	
Bk. of St. of Mis. Nat.	5
Tennessee.	
Bk. Tenn. & Bran.	5
Yeatman Woods & Co Ch'ks pay. in Nash.	do
Yeatman, Woods & Co. Ch'ks. pay. in Phil.	½
Michigan.	
Bank of Michigan	2
Farm. & Mech. Bk.	do
Canada.	
Bank of Canada	4
Bank of Montreal	do
Bk. of U. C. at York	do
Com. Bk. of U. C.	do
Quebec Bank	do
Gold.	
Sovereigns	4.65a4.68
Guineas	4.85a4.87
10 Thal. piece	7.25a7.30
10 Guilder do	3.75a
Fredericksd'ors	3.62a3.65
Louisd'ors	4.20a4.25
Napoleons	3.65a
Span. Doub.	15.50a15.75
Pat. do.	15.00a15.10
Amer. Gold	1a1½ Prem

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

NOTICE.

JAS. E. BREADING, John Taylor, William Hogg, and George Hogg, having associated themselves together in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the firm of

BREADING, TAYLOR & Co.
(Successors of Trevor & Breading,)
NO. 77 WOOD STREET,

Will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS*, by the package or piece, on accommodating terms.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call, and examine for themselves. Feb. 5.—w6mo.

WILLIAM ADDERLY, Senior,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening a Select School for Young Gentlemen, at No. 55 Liberty street, on Monday, the 29th inst. The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages; Mixed Mathematics; Easy and Familiar Lectures on English Grammar, and Italian Book Keeping; with the usual branches of elementary education. April 16—3t

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, of April Term, 1831, No. 196.

S. & J. THOMPSON, *vs.* J. & H. WALLACE. } Venditioni Exponas.

And now, to wit: July 9th, 1831, Samuel Gormly, Esq., appointed Auditor, to appropriate the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff.—From the record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

THE Auditor will attend at his office, in the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 7th May next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

SAMUEL GORMLY, *Auditor.*

April 23, 1833.—3t

LOTS FOR SALE

In Addition to the Town of Tarentum.

THIS town was laid out by the Subscriber, about three years ago, and has improved so rapidly that a considerable addition has been rendered necessary, by the demand for Building Lots. A number of Lots, reserved at the First Sale, one of which is the lot adjacent to the Water Power, perhaps the most valuable on the canal, will also be offered for sale.

Tarentum is one of the most thriving towns on the Canal. It is laid out on each side of the canal, and between it and the river, on a fine bottom, above the reach of the highest floods. It is distant about twenty two miles from Pittsburgh, and about the same from Kittanning, Butler, and Greensburgh, and at the intersection of the roads leading to those places. It has now a Post Office, a good Brick Meeting House, and an excellent School. The hills around it abound in Coal, of the best quality, which can be furnished at three cents per bushel. There are few situations, out of the city of Pittsburgh, better adapted to the establishment of Manufactures, or for setting up machinery to be propelled by Water or Steam, in addition to those already established.

The above will be offered for sale, on the spot, by Public Auction, on the First Monday in August next.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, or secured by good notes at sixty days—one third in six months from the time of sale; and one third in twelve months.—Satisfactory titles will be made to purchasers.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 23, 1833.—3t.

☞ The United States' Gazette and New York American will please publish the above three times, and forward accounts to this office.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny co., of Nov. Term, A. D. 1827, Vend. Ex., No. 40.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *vs.* PETER HANE & GEO. SUTTON. }

And now, to wit: July 9, 1831—on motion, S. Gormly appointed Auditor to appropriate money, in the hands of the Sheriff.—From the record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

THE Auditor will attend at his office, in the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

SAMUEL GORMLY, *Auditor.*

April 23, 1833.—3t

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

JAMES KAY, JR. & Co.
Race street, above Fourth street, Philadelphia,
AND
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
PITTSBURGH,

ANNOUNCE their intention to publish a periodical, under the title of THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The design of this publication is to furnish the medical profession with a large number of the most important treatises on the various branches of their science, in a form far more condensed and less expensive than that in which they are at present attainable. Modeled in some degree upon the plan of Waldie's 'Family Circulating Library,' the work will be printed in a type which will give greater distinctness to the text, while it admits of nearly equal condensation of matter, and the quality of the paper will be in keeping with the permanent importance of the contents.

The treatises will be selected in such a manner as to furnish, in a few years, a very valuable library of works on Medicine, Surgery, and their collateral sciences; and, while due care is exercised in the selection of new publications, of great merit, when suited to the purpose in view, the older authorities, which are out of print, or difficult of access, will not be neglected.

But justice will be done to both author and reader by the avoidance of all abridgement, while critical and explanatory notes and occasional appendices, will be added, in order to elucidate the prevalent opinions and practice of the profession in this city, upon the subject matter of the text.

Recourse will likewise be had to the transactions of learned societies and other similar receptacles, for the best monographs of particular diseases; the scattered essays of several authors of high distinction will be collected and presented to the public, and great care will be exercised in the necessary translations from the works of continental writers.

When graphic illustrations are indispensable, they will be added, but to the extent to which these embellishments can be carried, will, of course, depend upon the amount of patronage bestowed upon the undertaking.

A gentleman, well known in the profession, and whose talents and acquirements are a sufficient pledge for the management of the work, has been engaged as the immediate editor, and every facility will be afforded him by the importation of Journals, transactions of Societies, and new Medical Works, as they appear from the press in Europe.

The PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY, intended for the Medical Profession throughout the United States, will contain nothing of a merely sectional character, but will be conducted with strict regard to the interests of the profession at large.

It will be published in periodical numbers, printed on good paper, royal octavo, with double columns, and delivered to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Due notice will be given of further details of plan—meanwhile, subscriptions received by the publishers, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

April 9—wtf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

From the Treasury of Knowledge, and Library of Reference.

MEXICO, a celebrated city and capital of the republic of Mexico, situated in the state of the same name, 7400 feet above the level of the sea, 252 miles west of Vera Cruz, 300 S. W. of Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, and 270 north of Acapulco, on the Pacific Ocean. From Washington City, United States, it is 2750 miles. The present city occupies only part of the site of the ancient Mexican city of Tenochtitlan, which was founded, according to the traditions of the natives, in 1331, or two centuries before its conquest by Cortez. The location is near the lake Tezcuco, the waters of which, with the other lakes in the vicinity, have been on the decrease for several centuries. "Mexico is undoubtedly," says Humboldt, "one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburgh, Berlin, Philadelphia, and Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of New Spain for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of very fine style, and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure. Two sorts of hewn stone give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes of magnificence. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze; and the houses, instead of roofs, have terraces like those of Italy and other southern countries."

Many of the streets are nearly two miles in length, perfectly level and straight, with the ends terminating in a view of the mountains that surround the valley. The houses are in general of a uniform height, most of them having three stories, each from 15 to 20 feet high. The fronts of most of the houses are painted in different colors, viz., white, crimson, brown, or light green, and retain their beauty for many years, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere. The city is built in the form of a square of about four miles on a side. The *Plaza Major* is one of the finest squares to be seen in any city in the world. The east side is occupied by the cathedral, a magnificent building; the north by a splendid palace, formerly occupied by the viceroys; the south by a fine row of houses, in the centre of which is a palace, called the *Casa del Estada*, built on the site of the palace of Montezuma; and on the west is a range of shops, public offices, granaries, &c., with piazzas in front. Near the suburbs, to the north, is the Alameda, or great promenade.

The botanical garden is small, but rich in rare and interesting productions. It is handsomely laid out in the Spanish fashion, with flagged walks, bordered with elegant large pots of flowers. In the centre, is a large stone basin, supplied by a fountain with water.

The public buildings are very numerous. A late traveler counted 105 cupolas, spires, and domes, within the city, and there are 56 churches, besides the cathedral, 38 convents, namely:—23 of monks and 15 of nuns. The Franciscan convent is a large establishment, with an income of 90,000 dollars, arising principally from alms. The hospital is well supported, and the mint is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The university, founded in 1551, and the public library, are worthy of notice, as well as the academy of painting and sculpture.

The dwelling houses of the citizens, although many of them are elegant, lofty, and spacious, are not as well furnished as those of cities in the United States. The city is supplied with water by aqueducts, and the Chalco which extends from the lake of that name to the city, affords an avenue for conveying in canoes, the products of the surrounding country, and the fruits, flowers, and vegetables, raised in the beautiful gardens in the vicinity, to market. The remains of the celebrated floating gardens, called Chimpas, are near the lakes, and are now stationary, surrounded by a broad ditch.

Mexico was formerly subject to inundations from the lakes, to prevent which, a drain has been cut through a gap in the mountains, 12 miles long and 300 feet wide, at great expense. The climate is bland, and the atmosphere pure and healthy.—There are many pleasant rides out of the city; among others, that to the village of Tacubaya, four miles distant.

This city enjoys an extensive commerce, which is carried on through the ports of Acapulco, on the Pacific, and Vera Cruz, Alvarado, on the Atlantic Ocean. Merchandise is transported on mules from these seaports, and companies of traders with the goods generally go armed to protect themselves from robbers, who occasionally frequent the roads to the capital.

The people are much addicted to pleasure and gambling. The ladies, when they are seen in the streets, are dressed in black, except on holydays and other public occasions, when their dresses are gay. They generally are in carriages when they appear in public, and but seldom on horseback. The dress of the higher classes of the men is similar to those of Spain. Long cloaks are worn in the streets, and light jackets in the houses. American, English, and French manufactures of cotten and wool, and German linens, are more worn. English earthenware, beer, and porter, are also in great request.—Some breweries have however been established in the city.

Beggars, called *leperos*, similar to the lazzaroni of Naples, are very numerous in this city; they are said to amount to 20,000.

The ancient city of Mexico, or Tenochtitlan, was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of 75 days, when a great slaughter of the inhabitants took place. The houses were razed to the ground, and the present city built on the ruins. Lat. 19 26 N., lon. 103 45 W.

From the Charleston Courier, April 16.

Auraria.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, called 'The Western Herald,' published by O. P. Shaw, and edited by A. G. Fambrough, at the village of Auraria, in the gold region of Georgia.

The village of Auraria, is situated on the ridge dividing the waters of the Chestatee and Etoah Rivers, in Lumpkin, (originally Cherokee) County: This melodious and appropriate name was adopted on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, when at his mines in the neighborhood, last November.

The first cabin was erected in Auraria, about the first of June last, by Wm. Dean, who was followed by Nathaniel Nuckolls, Esq. who opened a house of entertainment for the accommodation of those disposed to examine for gold in the surrounding country, and soon had it crowded. Around this nucleus a population soon gathered, composed of all classes and conditions of the human family, and there is now in Auraria one hundred family dwellings, eighteen or twenty stores, twelve or fifteen law offices, and four or five Taverns, &c.

The town population is estimated at one thousand, and that of the county, at ten thousand, and constantly increasing, with a rapidity almost too incredible to relate.

The Indian population is small; their right of occupancy to the soil having in most cases, been extinguished, previous to the survey and distribution of the country.

The mines already drawn in the vicinity (not involved in litigation,) are yielding to the proprietors in rich abundance, the anticipated fruits of the most sanguine speculator.

The price of gold in Auraria is from 85 to 92 cents per dwt. according to its fineness; that collected in the neighborhood will average 90 cents, when well cleansed; when fluxed and run into bars, 92 cents.

Mr. M'Collom, late of Tennessee, has constructed in the neighborhood a boat with a diving bell attached to it, for the purpose of raising gravel and collecting gold from the bed of water courses. The Herald gives the following account of "golden specimens" found in the vicinity.

"A. M'Laughlin, Esq. of our county, exhibited to our inspection, a few days since, a specimen from his mine, weighing upwards of forty dwts., supposed to be four fifths gold, the remainder rough sand, which, from every appearance, must have been cemented to the bulk by heat at the time of its formation.

Col. D. C. Gibson has also brought us a specimen taken from the bed of the Chestatee River, on the lot owned by himself and Colonel Calhoun, weighing nine lbs. and 3 oz. with one hundred and twenty four particles of gold upon its surface, plainly perceptible to the eye.

On General Lawhon's Lot, in Cherokee county, we understand that a piece of pure gold was found last week weighing upwards of 30 dwts."

A panorama of the siege of Antwerp is exhibited with great success in London. It is said to be a very faithful representation.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1833.

The Friend.—The first number of this paper was received, some time since, but we have, hitherto, inadvertently omitted to notice it.—It is issued under the auspices of the Young Men's Society, in this city, and is intended especially to improve the morals, and inform the minds of the people. The editorial department is ably filled by the Rev. John W. Nevin—some judicious and pleasing contributions of original matter are furnished from various quarters—the selections are well adapted to the main design of the work, and the mechanical execution (which is done by D. & M. Maclean) is good.

Napoleon and Black Hawk.—For sixteen years past we have heard incessant denunciations against the Allied Powers, in Europe, for their confinement of the able, popular, and warlike Emperor of the French.—Might not some of these denunciations be applied still more forcibly to the conduct of a nation of thirteen millions of people, for the confinement of the superannuated chief of a band of a few hundred Sacs?—Would not every argument, urged to justify the imprisonment of Black Hawk, apply still more strongly to the case of Napoleon?

Stock in the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank.—Two thousand two hundred shares were sold yesterday, at from $53 30 to 54 40.

Billing and Cooing.—A few months ago, at a supper where *the editor of the Mercury was present*, a resolution, denouncing Samuel McKean as *"treacherous and unprincipled,"* was passed with *"great unanimity,"* and the Mercury published it, without a word of disapprobation.—Three months have since gone by, and the partisans of the Magician have changed their mode of operations. Formerly the plan was to put Mr. McKean down by *open assault*, finding that to fail they now resort to *stratagem*. Mr. McKean is no longer "treacherous and unprincipled"—Oh, no! he is merely gulled by the anti masons.

Hear the gentle cooing of the last Mercury.

"If this editor imagines the democratic party will *again* be *divided by those who have pursued that policy for years*, and who can only calculate on success in proportion as they succeed in *sowing dissension in our ranks*, he is much mistaken.—*The friends of Gen. McKean, as well as Mr. Van Buren*, in this county, *are determined to forget their partialities for men*, and give their hearty support to the principles and measures of their party."

Will these soft honeyed words be more effectual now than terrible denunciations were three months ago? We will not undertake to answer this question—but this we will say, if the Van Buren men and McKean men should unite on one ticket, and elect it, (which is not likely) Samuel McKean will not get one vote from Allegheny county next winter. All the Van Buren men want, is to get a ticket *not openly pledged*.—Eleven electors were *prepared* to violate a *pledge publicly made* to vote for Wilkins, and to go for Martin Van Buren. Surely, then, it will be much easier to induce men, *not pledged*, to vote for a Van Buren Senator.

The Revolution.—We have extracted, from the National Intelligencer, an interesting table, showing the number of soldiers furnished to the regular army by each State in the Union.—From this it appears that Massachusetts, with a free population of only 475,000 souls, furnished 67,907 soldiers, while Virginia, with 561,000 free persons, furnished only 26,678 soldiers—That Massachusetts furnished a soldier for every seven free citizens, while Virginia supplied but one for every twenty one free citizens. Little Connecticut, with less than half the free population of Virginia, furnished one fifth more soldiers—That the four New England States, with 900,000 free citizens, furnished more than twice as many soldiers as the five Southern States, with a free population exceeding 1,350,000. A slight examination of this table must satisfy any intelligent person, that if the New England States had not been more energetic than the Southern States, our struggle with Great Britain would have had a different result, and our *revolution* another name.

We presume our readers will all understand that this table exhibits the number of soldiers furnished *during* the whole war, and not at one time.—This table should be preserved, and when any demagogue, blockhead, or ignoramus is disposed to scout at New England, should be exhibited as a conclusive exposure of his stupidity or turpitude.

The following extract is from the Wabash Courier, formerly a strenuous supporter of Henry Clay.—It is really amusing to see how easily the editor reconciles himself to the support of Mr. Calhoun.

"Mr. John McLean, the late able Post Master General, is already nominated in Ohio; Mr. Van Buren in New York; Mr. Richard M. Johnson in the same State; Mr. Cass in various parts of the country; and, lastly, Mr. Webster is generally spoken of in New England. We know not what Mr. Calhoun's friends intend doing, but we shall not be at all surprised if *he* should be put in nomination before the end of the present year. The *little nullification squall will blow over in a short time;* and, apart from that *one unfortunate step*, none would come into the field with *higher claims* to the suffrages of his country. However, we hope the People will take care of Nullification, without *proscribing those* who may have imbibed its heresies, or upheld its efficacy, remembering that "freedom of opinion may be allowed, where reason is left free to combat it." Mr. Clay will not, we think, be again a candidate, though many, perhaps with better opportunities of knowing, think differently. At all events, we shall have enough to make a choice from, with or without him, as the readers of the Courier shall be apprised, in due season."

The editor does not approve nullification, but then it suits him to support Mr. Calhoun, the father of that offence. How, then, does he get over this difficulty. "Oh," he exclaims, "it is only a *little* nullification *squall*"—an "*unfortunate step*." Wonder he did not say "breeze," in stead of "squall"—That would have been much more readily swallowed. As to the suggestion, that Mr. Clay will not be a candidate, we do not believe one word of it. We are confident that "the many who have better opportunities of knowing," are right when they think differently.

There is something truly ridiculous in the suggestion of the editor, that the people would take care of nullification, *"without proscribing the nullifier."*—If nullification is wrong (and the editor of the Courier admits it to be so) the true plan and the *only* plan to operate upon it is to inflict the suitable punishment upon the nullifier. If the offence is highly criminal, let an adequate penalty be imposed—if the criminality is of a lower grade, let the penalty be graduated to the offence. But surely it would be highly incongruous to disapprove the offence, and yet view the offender with favor. There are traits in the character of Mr. Calhoun which we admire, but we would no more think of him as President than we would of Aaron Burr. His conduct, in this matter of nullification, and his boast in his recent letter, that the faction in South Carolina had triumphed over a *large majority* of the people of the Union, shows that he is utterly destitute of republican principles, and utterly unfit for office in a republic.

Nullification.—We publish, to day, some extracts from a recent letter of John C. Calhoun which it is proper to preserve for future reference. The impudent boast, that South Carolina, had compelled the repeal of a law which he himself declares was approved by a large majority of the people of the country, is worthy the father of the recent tyrannical convention in South Carolina.—The declaration that the protective principle was destroyed forever is, we think, not well founded. Mr. Clay, to be sure, by his course, has done all that one man could do to this end; he has unsettled, for a short time, the confidence of the people in the permanency of protection, but a reaction will take place—it has, we think, already commenced. The friends of domestic industry will again rally under the direction of some other leader of firmer nerves, or sounder judgment, or more patriotic principles than Mr. Clay, and reestablish the principle of protection on a broader basis than heretofore.

Reminiscences.—Below we publish two extracts from early numbers of the Pittsburgh Gazette which may not be uninteresting *news* to most of our readers.—We remember to have heard it stated that the *unseasonable* fresh of January, 1787, was higher than that of November, 1810, commonly called the "Pumpkin Flood." But few of our citizens recollect that Chartier's creek was once navigated from above Canonsburgh to the Ohio river. Perhaps when steam mills, which are so rapidly increasing through the country, shall have done away with the absolute necessity of mill dams, navigation, through the fertile and beautiful valley of Chartiers, may be resumed.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, May 1, 1790.

Public Spirit.—About five or six days since, a number of men, to the amount of 13, left Canonsburgh, on Chartier's creek, and, with the advantage of a rising flood, conducted two boats from thence, in about 12 hours, into the Ohio river.—One was large and heavy, built for the purpose of carrying flour to New Orleans, 47 feet in length, and 12 in breadth; a small part of the cargo, to the amount of 40 barrels, on board. The other, a barge feet in length, built for the reception of passengers. The amazing facility with which these boats passed down the creek to the mouth, their safe crossing of two mill dams, one of which was at least 10 or 12 feet high, with the rudeness of the creek in its natural state, especially at the falls, sufficiently show what immense advantages might arise to thousands of people in the county of Washington, were the legislature to attend to the improvement of its navigation.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Jan. 13, 1787.

The heavy rains and constant thaw for this some time past, swelled the Allegheny and Monongahela to a great height, and several Kentucky boats passed down the latter adrift, all of them loaded. The Allegheny overflowed its banks to such a degree, that a great part of the reserved tract, opposite this place, was under water. The inhabitants of the ferry house were obliged to leave it, and it was with the greatest difficulty they escaped, as the flat, canoes, &c., had been carried by the water to what is called the second bank; a great distance from the usual bed of the river. We have not yet received an account of the damage done, but judge it must be considerable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Amerian, Monday, April 22.

FROM FRANCE.

We have received, by the Manchester, which left Havre on the 17th, Paris papers to the 16th ult. Our previous dates by the way of London were later.

The only intelligence of importance is the advance in cotton and extensive sales. There had been but few arrivals in any of the ports of France from America for two previous weeks, owing to the prevalence of head winds.

General Lafayette, or rather his residence at La Grange—so well known as the asylum of the persecuted friends of liberty from whatever quarter of the globe—has been the object of an outrage which excited great indignation at Paris. We translate from the National of the 12th ult., the following account of it:—

"*Violation of the Dwelling of General Lafayette.*—General Lafayette communicated to day to the Chambers a fact, which even after all the indignaties heretofore witnessed, will revolt the public. A member of the Polish government, the celebrated *Lelewel*, driven from Paris at the instigation of the Russian Ambassador, had found an asylum at La Grange in the house of the General. He has just been taken from it by *gensdarmes*, who thus violated the sanctity of a dwelling, which even the Restoration had respected, though General Layfayette was openly its opponent. The pretext for this savage step, as the General characterized it, was that this proscribed man once had been seen in the capital, notwithstanding the engagement into which he had entered not again to appear there. The true motive is a fresh injunction from the Russian Ambassador, recently arrived in Paris, and who was unwilling to endure that one of the Polish heroes should quietly reside within fifteen leagues of his own dwelling. The imputation cast upon M. Lelewel of having broken his word, General Lafayette and his son both repelled peremptorily."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Charles Carroll, Captain Lee, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers of the 22d of March, and Havre of the 23d, both inclusive.

PARIS, March 22.—The Superb, ship of the line, sailed a few days ago from Toulon, to convey 500 troops to Bona. The Marengo is to take 500 or 600 men of the 66th, and transport them to Oran.

Liberty of the French Press.—M. Paulin, Editor of the National, and M. Cuchet, Editor of the Charivari, have both been tried at the Assizes, on government prosecutions, and convicted of having wilfully given unfaithful report, of a late trial. The sentences were pronounced on the 21st ultimo. M, Cuchet was condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 5000f. with prohibition to make in the Charivari any report on judicial proceedings for the space of one year. M, Paulin was also condemned to a fine, and term of imprisonment, with interdiction to report judicial preceedings in the National for two years. On the same day the Tribune, and the Echo Francais, were both seized by the Government for their comments on the cases of their contemporaries.

So much for the freedom of the Press, under a *Republican King!*

Isaac Cox Barnet, Esq. for many years Consul of the United States at Paris, died in that city on the 8th ultimo.

Orders are said to have been given to suspend the manufacture of arms for the present.

Recently, two men turning up the ground of Vaux la Petite, in the Meuse, near the old Roman road leading from Treves to Langres, by Nasium, discovered several stone coffins, containing, besides some bones, remnants of armor, and lachrymatory vases. In an earthen vessel placed near the coffin, there were found 23 medals of silver, or mixed metal, and 70 of bronze. The silver medals bear the effigies of Augustus, Titus, Domitian, Adrian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Faustinus, Commodus, Severus, Julia Pia, Geta and Caracalla.—The medals in bronze are of the colony of Nismes, of Augustus, Nero, Domitian, Adrian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, the Faustinæ, mother and daughter, Commodus, Crispinus, Septimus Severus, Julia, Pia, and others. Some of the reverses are remarkable, such as *Victoria Germanicus* of Marcus Aurelius, *Fecunditus Augustæ* of Faustina Mater. One in bronze is very rare—it is of Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, with the reverse, *Venus Victrix.*

Touching the affairs of the east, and the *possibility* that France, and other European powers may yet become entangled in the Turkish question, the Constitutionnel of March 22d contains the following article. It may be remarked, by the way, that the report of the capture of Smyrna, by the refractory Egyptian, must be without foundation:—

"The sudden application for extraordinary credits, made yesterday to the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Marine, grounded upon the necessity of augmenting the naval forces in the Mediterranean, produced a powerful sensation, and gave rise to numerous conjectures. It appears that the affairs of the East are far from being finally settled, and fears are entertained that Mehemed Ali will not accept the terms proposed to him, but will give orders to his son to advance; and that, consequently, the Porte, reduced to the last extremity, will be driven to recal the aid of Russia. which the Emperor is but too ready to grant, together with his dangerous patronage. Such an event would necessarily render politics more complicated, and might lead to serious consequences. France should be upon her guard. We may add, that a letter from Smyrna, brought to Trieste by a vessel that sailed on the 22d ult., announces that Ibrahim, with 20,000 men had occupied Smyrna since the 20th ult."

The Augsburg Gazette of the 18th inst. has the following of the 27th ult. from Constantinople:—"The din of arms has subsided, but diplomatic negotiations have become more active. Admiral Rouissin has daily conference with the Reis Effendi, and enjoys the utmost confidence of the Porte. M. de Butinreff, the Russian Ambassador, is seen but seldom at the palace of the Porte. The French Ambassador has concluded a convention with the divan, the substance of which is as follows: 1. Hostilities between the contending parties are to cease by sea and land. 2. Ibrahim Pacha shall evacuate those parts of the Ottoman empire, which, on the peace being signed, are to be restored to the Sultan, to be again under his immediate sovereignty as before the war. 3. The Russian fleet shall quit the Bosphorus. 4. Mehemed Ali shall be endowed by the Porte with the vassalage of the districts of St. Jean d'Acre, Jerusalem, and Tripoli 5. Mehemed Pacha shall recognize the Sultan as his lord paramount, and take the usual oath of allegiance. 6. The Porte will facilitate, by every means in its power, the return of the Egyptian army. 7. The French Government pledges itself to employ its utmost influence to bring about a convention on these bases, between the Porte and Mehemed Ali. This is the purport of the convention which has been signed by the Reis Effendi and Admiral Roussin.

The Turks are now in high spirits; the capital appears to be safe, and hostilities are suspended. Every thing indicates that the French are acting with the perfect concurrence of Mehemed Ali. The latter wished to have all Syria conferred upon him, but according to the preceding articles, he must content himself with only a small portion of that Pachalik. If no mutual understanding existed between Admiral Roussin and the Viceroy of Egypt, the French Ambassador would run the risk of compromising himself at Cairo, and of seeing his stipulations rejected. Serious collisions might then arise between the Cabinet of Paris and Mehemed Ali, as Admiral Roussin has solemnly guaranteed to the Porte the acceptance of the stipulated points. The English Charge d'Affaires has sanctioned the proceedings of the French Ambassador, and used his influence with the Porte to induce it to accede to the above convention. The Austrian Internuncio, Baron d'Ottenfels, has acted in the same sense. This Plenipotentiary, who was to have been superseded by Baron de Sturmer, will now remain here until the complete termination of the negotiations entered into with Mehemed Ali.

The Moniteur repeats the following, as a statement of the proceedings relative to the Russian Fleet at Constantinople:—

"As early as February 14th, the Porte, gaining a degree of confidence from having learnt that Ibrahim Pacha had received orders to stop at Kutayeh, entered into an engagement with the French Envoy (M. de Varenne,) to renounce the succor it had required from the Russian Ambassador. On the 17th, Admiral Roussin arrived, and on the following day received from the Reis Effendi a confirmation of the above engagement, the execution of which was only prevented by the arrival of the Russian Fleet on the 20th. Under these circumstances the French Ambassador felt it to be his duty to declare to the Porte, that he should suspend the landing of his baggage until he had obtained the dismissal of the foreign force which the Porte had admitted, as no longer necessary for its safety.

The Porte having signified that it was ready to consent, provided France would ensure the conclusion of a peace with Mehemet Ali upon the basis previously proposed by the French legation, Admiral Roussin did not hesitate to subscribe to the engagement. In consequence, the Reis Effendi, on the 24th, addressed a note to the Russian legation, in which, after expressing the gratitude of the Sultan for the friendly assistance afforded him by his powerful neighbor, he declares that the affair with Egypt having been entered upon officially by the French Ambassador, and decided to the satisfaction of the Sublime Porte, it had been announced to that Ambassador that the Russian ships which had arrived in the channel would retire with the first favorable wind. On the departure of the courier which brought this intelligence, M. de Bouteneiff had not sent any written answer, but his language left no doubt as to his entire assent to what had been communicated to him. It is also well known that the Russian Government, on consenting to grant its aid to the Porte, declared itself ready to recall its forces the moment the Sultan found he had no longer need of them. This is the result of what is inserted in the Official Gazette of St. Petersburgh, and the assurances transmitted by the Imperial Cabinet to the principal Courts of Europe. It is unnecessary to add, that the conduct of Admiral Roussin, under the difficult circumstances, has merited and obtained the approbation of his Government.

PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated March 2d.—"By an order of the day of the 24th ult. Don Miguel informs the troops that, in consequence of the ill state of the Viscount de Santa Martha's health, he had withdrawn from him the command of the operative army, and confided it to the Count de San Lorenzo, Minister of War; and that he had appointed the Count de Barbacen to be Minister of War, ad interim, during the absence of the Count de San Lorenzo."

The following extract of a letter from Lisbon, of February 26th, gives a very unfavorable view of the course of Miguel, the Usurper—but as it evidently comes from a friend of the rival brother, it must be taken with many grains of allowance.

On the 13th and 19th inst. all the armed vessels received orders to form a line of defence near the bar. This gave rise to a mutiny on board the old Frigate Don Pedro III., but it was appeased by the distribution of two months' pay, out of the eighteen that are due. The Count de Santa Martha has been dismissed on suspicion. The Duke de Lafoes has received the port folio of the War Department, but the general officers have protested universally against his appointment. Raymonde de Pinchiero, the Governor, who was lately displaced for having fired upon the French flag, is walking boldly about the streets of Lisbon. The Intendant General of Police is going in person from house to house soliciting contributions for supplying shoes to the army. As a most singular counterbalance, however, a collection is making almost openly in Lisbon, in favor of the Philanthropic Society of Oporto, in which the officers of the English ships take an active part, and towards which their Admiral, Parker, has given 50,000 reis. The accounts from Don Miguel's army are still very unfavorable; the soldiers are supplied with provisions, but are destitute of clothing.

We have this morning intelligence from Oporto a fortnight later than the foregoing, received direct at this port, by the Emulous, Captain Peet, from London, via Vigo Bay, having left the latter place on the 27th of March.

Captain P. reports that the fleet of Don Pedro was lying in Vigo Bay, and that much dissatisfaction prevailed among the crews, on account of not receiving their pay. The Emperor had sent Sir John Doyle, an officer of his staff, with dispatches to the Admiral, ordering the fleet round to Oporto. The Admiral not only refused to obey the order, but placed the officer who bore it under arrest. In consequence of this proceeding, a new Admiral (Crosby) had been appointed to command the fleet. Capt. Peet further states, that the country was in a state of great confusion, and that it was dangerous to go on shore, as shot were flying in all directions.

Capt. Peet left Oporto on the 15th ult., and reports that the vessels off the port had no communication with the shore for several days. They had on board provisions for Don Pedro's army, but the batteries recently erected by Don Miguel, which commanded the landing place, prevented any debarkation except in the night time. Don Pedro's army, although compelled to subsist on rice and fish, was apparently in good spirits.

Capt. Peet learned, previously to his departure from Vigo Bay, that the King of Spain had ordered his brother, Don Carlos, and his suite, to return to the Capital, from which we conclude that the accounts which have already reached us, that the King had ordered his brother to leave Spain, were substantially correct.

LATER FROM IRELAND.

NEW YORK, April 25.—We are indebted to Captain M'Nullage, of the British ship Royal William, from Londonderry, for papers of that place of the 23d March. This is later from that quarter than any we have before received, but they contain little of importance, being almost entirely filled with trials for white boyism. It is stated that the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ulster, in conference at Dublin, have subscribed a declaration to refuse absolution to all members of secret and illegal societies in that province, and the several Priests in those dioceses are prohibited, under pain of suspension, from granting said absolution in such cases.—*Courier.*

The citizens of Edgefield, in South Carolina, having invited Mr. Calhoun to a dinner, he declined the invitation, in a reply dated March 27th, 1833, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The struggle to preserve the liberty and constitution of the country, and to arrest the corrupt and dangerous tendency of the Government, so far from being over, is not more than fairly commenced. In making this assertion, I do not pretend to say that we have not gained already an important advantage. Commencing the contest, as the state did, *alone*, and under so many disadvantages—*against a system apparently so immovably established and sustained by so large a majority* and so powerful an interest; opposed and denounced both by the administration and the opposition—to come off, not only without defeat, *but with decided success, is indeed a triumph.* In spite of all these difficulties, we have upheld and successfully asserted our doctrines, and proved, by actual experience, that the rejected and reviled right of nullification is not, as its opponents asserted, revolution or disunion, but is that high, peaceable, efficient remedy, that great conservative principle of the system, which we claim it to be, and as it has proved; that, too, after all the usual remedies had failed, and when, without it, none other remained, but secession, the last resort of an oppressed state, but which, like some powerful but dangerous medicine, cannot be prescribed till the disease has become more dangerous than the remedy, and when the life of the patient, with or without, is almost despaired of. Nor let any one suppose *that I have stated the facts too strongly, in saying that we have successfully asserted our doctrines.* To these assertions must be attributed the recent adjustment of the tariff, which, whatever objections there may be to some of the details, there can be no division of opinion on the point, that the PRINCIPLE for which the state contended, that the duties ought to be imposed for revenue, and that no more ought to be raised than the economical wants of the Government may demand, is openly and explicitly acknowledged by the Government. Time, it is true, has been liberally allowed for the gradual termination of the system, in order to avoid the shock and losses of individuals, which necessarily follow all sudden transitions, even from an erroneous to a correct principle of legislation; but I feel I hazard little in asserting, that THE SYSTEM WILL EXPIRE at the appointed time, NEVER MORE TO BE REVIVED. For this great result, you owe little to me, or any other individual. It is the work of the state—the truth of the doctrines for which she contended, and the firm and heroic zeal with which she has been sustained by her sons, in asserting them; and by none more so than by these of Edgefield, a district which has distinguished itself among the foremost for its union and promptitude in this great contest. It is, I repeat, to the noble resolve of her sons, to preserve the Constitution and liberty to life itself, to which, under Providence, we are to attribute this success to our righteous cause."

But let us not deceive ourselves by supposing that the danger is past. We have but checked the disease. If one evil has been remedied, another has succeeded; the force act in the place of the protective system; a measure striking directly at the fundamental principle of the Constitution, and deliberately passed to place on the statute book, and thereby to give a legal sanction to a theory of the Constitution, utterly hostile to that entertained by us, and, I may add, almost the entire south. I rest not this assertion on inference. What I state, was openly avowed in debate, and among others by its leading advocate, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who conceded that if the theory be true, that the Constitution is a compact, formed by the people of the several States, as distinct sovereign communities, and is binding between them as such, then would the bill be, as we have asserted it to be, directly opposed to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and utterly subversive of that instrument; and that the bill could be vindicated only on the opposite view, which he maintained, and on which he advocated its passage; the view which regarded the people of these States as one nation, and the Government as possessing the exclusive right of interpreting, in the last resort, its own powers; and thus practically substituting for the Constitution the will of the majority, with the right of assuming at discretion whatever powers it might think proper, and to enforce their exercise, however oppressive and unconstitutional, at the point of the bayonet, or even with the noose of a halter. Such now is our Constitution as attempted to be established by an existing law of the land; and such will be the Constitution in fact, should this odious act not be resisted, till it be erased from the statute book. If it be not resisted—if, by our acquiescence, the principles on which it rests be practically established, then will there be an end to our constitutional and limited Government, and, with it, to liberty and the Constitution, for to expect to preserve either, under such a Government, would be one of the vainest thoughts that ever entered into the imagination of man."

Again—

"But, as formidable as would be this measure, if acquiesced in, *it may be easily overthrown if promptly and spiritedly opposed;* which, I may add, would do more to restore the Constitution and reform the Government, than any other conceivable event. I found my belief, as to the facility with which it may be overthrown, if properly opposed, on the character of the measure itself, its palpable unconstitutionality, in many particulars; its dangerous tendency; its novelty; the daring assumptions on one side, and denial of facts on the other, as necessary to sustain it; the absence of any direct and powerful pecuniary interest (as in the protective system) to support it; but above all, on the deep conviction which the weaker portion of the Union must shortly feel, if it does not already, of a concert of sentiment and action, not only to arrest the measures in question, but to guard against a recurrence of similar danger."

Letters from Augusta, Georgia, announce the failure of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of that place. The nominal capital of this bank was $350,000, of which only a small portion had been paid in. The amount of its bills in circulation is said to be $300,000.—*Poulson.*

The Theatre in Norfolk, Virginia, is to be converted into a chapel for a Methodist Episcopal society.—*Poulson.*

Swans.—In the early part of last month a flock of Swans, 20 or 21 in number, were noticed floating about in the atmosphere, in Cussewago township, in this county, for two or three days in succession, the weather during all this time was very thick and heavy. Like the bewildered mariner in a dense fog, they appeared utterly at a loss how to direct their course. Apparently overcome and exhausted by fatigue from the length of time they had been on the wing, they descended to the earth in the open fields, &c. and many of them were easily captured by the citizens of the neighborhood, being unable to rise again. One or two were shot and found remarkably fat—each yielding feathers equal in quantity, and of very superior quality, to what is usually taken from four or five domestic geese. They are, already, we are assured, quite docile, freely associating and feeding with the ordinary geese.—*Crawford Messenger.*

The Capitol of North Carolina, destroyed by fire during the last year, and which was conceded to have been one of the most finished in the country, is to be rebuilt, upon a similar plan, enlarged and improved. The length is to be 160 feet, breadth 64, front of wings 40, and three stories high.—*Balt. Chron.*

Yale College.—The subscription which was set on foot by the friends of this Academical Institution, to relieve it from its pecuniary responsibilities, amounts to about $106,000. The largest donors are Israel Munson, Esq. of this city; Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; and another gentleman of the same city, whose name is unknown. Their subscriptions were $5000 each—*Boston Atlas.*

Dickinson College.—We are much gratified to be enabled to inform our readers, that by an arrangement that has been entered into by the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, with a Committee appointed by the Baltimore *Methodist Episcopal Conference*, at their last session, this Institution will be once more resuscitated, and established on a firmer basis than heretofore. That it is destined to flourish for the future, cannot now be doubted. We understand that it will open in the course of a year, with at least two hundred students, a much larger number than at any former period.—*Carlisle Herald.*

An eminent Botanist has calculated that since the discovery of the New World 2,345 varieties of American trees and plants, and 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, have been transplanted into Europe, and that these being added to the introduction of exotics from China, the East Indies, New Holland, and other parts of Asia and Africa, and the confines of Europe, make the varieties of cultivated plants with which the temperate climate of Europe has been enriched, amount to 120,000.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extract from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday Evening, April 20, 1833. Collected for the United States Gazette, from Actual Sales.

Coffee.—The sales of coffee, as far as reported to us, amount to 1500 bags. 400 bags St. Domingo, at 11 to 11 1-2 cts., 3 and 4 mos; 500 bags Rio at 13 cts., 6 mos; 250 bags Cuba at 10 1-2 to 12 1-2, 4 and 6 mos; 350 bags Java at 13 to 13 1-4 cts., 4 mos. The market has become rather calm.

Flour.—During the week the market has fluctuated from $5 12 1-2 to 5 20. Sales to the extent of 7300 barrels superfine flour have been made since Monday in the city, and 2000 barrels on the Schuylkill side, in all 9300 barrels. The article opened in the beginning of the week at $5 12 and closed with the sale of 350 bbls. at $5 20, which we give as the correct quotations. The sales on the Schuylkill was made during the middle of the week at $5 12 1-2. Rye flour is scarce and in demand, at $4, 100 bbls. was sold on the Schuylkill at $3 78. Corn Meal is steady at for hhds. at $15 25 to 15 50, and for bbls. at $3 50.

Grain.—Both Corn and Wheat have been in good demand during the week. Sales of Pennsylvania Corn have been made at 71 cents on the Schuylkill and at 73 cents in the city, and Southern at 68a70 cts. Upwards of 3000 bushels of Wheat afloat at $1 13, and from store at $1 14, Oats 43 to 45 cts.

Provisions.—100 bbls. Mess Pork was disposed of at $14; about 700 kegs Western Lard sold at 8 cents. We have no alteration to notice in prices.

DIED,

On the evening of the 22d inst., at his residence, in Mifflin township, Mr. ALEXANDER SNODGRASS, in the seventy third year of his age.

The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in that township, and, during his long residence there, had secured the respect and esteem of an extensive circle of acquaintances.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

WARD'S

VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from 'Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY, on the 20th inst., BENJAMIN IMPEY, an indented apprentice to the saddling business. Said Impey is about 5 feet 4 inches high, round shouldered, full eyes, sandy colored hair, fair complexion; took with him a new, fine brown cloth coat, Valencia vest, a new black roram hat; other articles of clothing not recollected.

I therefore caution any person from concealing, harboring, or employing the above Impey in any way, as I shall rigidly enforce the penalty of the law, in such cases.

JOHN LITTLE.

April 23—3t.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Fifth streets,
Where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 30, 1833.—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
Books and Stationery,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of Jacob Hanson, late auctioneer, of this city, that the Assignees have declared a second dividend of 5½ per cent. in favor of his creditors that have signed a release.

GEO. BOGGS, } ASSIGNEES.
N. HOLMES, }

April 26—3t*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of Jacob Hanson, late auctioneer, of this city, that the Assignees have declared a second dividend of 5½ per cent. in favor of his creditors that have signed a release.

GEO. BOGGS, }
N. HOLMES, } ASSIGNEES.

April 26—3t*

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper thar. any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, }
JOHN SNYDER, } Exr's.

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomely situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.–3m.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Business.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfection.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS–CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,
Sovereigns,
Doubloons,
Guilders,
Louisd'ors,
Guineas,
Ducats,
Napoleons,
Len Thalers,
Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Ex'rs.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI–DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833,—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.

Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞ In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.

March 19, 1833.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.

Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

March 19.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 8, 1833.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.